THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1830. NO. 70.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No.33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING opened a warehouse, No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, for the purpose of keeping an assortment of IRON and NAILS, in order to be more convenient to their customers, they would thank them to leave their orders at the warehouse, where they will be promptly attended to.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON.

April 6, 1830—2mo.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	*per ton.*
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1½ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d. 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	*per ton.*
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	*per lb.*
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	*per ton.*
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

WATER POWER ON THE MIAMI CANAL.

SEALED Proposals will be received, until the 10th of June, for leasing water for manufacturing purposes, at the following points in *Cincinnati*, to wit:

On the north east corner of out lot No. 3, east of Broadway and north of Eighth street extended. At this point there is a fall of 33 feet connected with the upper level of the Canal, with a lot of ground to be leased with the water, equal to 10,000 square feet, so situated that the water may be used twice, with a fall of 16½ feet to each site. Power sufficient to drive *eight run* of 4½ feet mill-stones will be leased on this ground: Also, on lots situated between the Oil Mill and the residence of Martin Baum. At this point the water may be used twice, with a fall to each site of either 16½ or 22 feet, yet to be determined. Power equal to *four run* of 4½ feet stones will be leased at this point, with a Lot of Ground.

Proposals will also be received for the water at the two locks, situated nine miles below Dayton, *(Carrollton.)* The fall at this point is 16 feet, and the power is estimated to be equal to *six to eight* run of mill stones—Sufficient ground for the site will also be leased with the water.

The surplus water of the Canal at other points on the line will be leased as soon as the necessary ground can be obtained by the State for that purpose; it is expected that arrangements for ground at several other points will soon be effected; when these shall be perfected, public notice will be given of the sale of the water.

S. FORRER, the Superintending Engineer of the line, will explain the particulars of the situations now offered: the leases which may be granted will be permanent.

The right is reserved of withholding an assignment of the water in all cases where the price bid may not be deemed equal to its fair value.

M. T. WILLIAMS,
Acting Canal Commissioner.

Cincinnati, May 1.—1mo

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

NEW STORE.

O. G. CRAIG has taken the Store No. 21, corner of Water and Ferry streets, where he intends keeping a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and PROVISIONS.—He has just received, from the eastward, a fresh supply in his line, which he offers for sale.

Prime Green Coffee;
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas;
Chocolate; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugars;
New Orleans and S. H. Molasses;
Mackerel and Herrings;
Figs; Bunch and Bloom Raisins;
Sperm. and Tallow Candles;
Best Spanish Segars;
Cavendish Tobacco, first quality;
Madeira Wine; Pure French Brandy;
Holland Gin;
Rectified and Common Whiskey;
Cider Vinegar.

Also on hand, Fifty Boxes Cincinnati SOAP, and a small lot superior
BACON HAMS, Dried BEEF & TONGUES, AND BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.

Pittsburgh, May 14, 1830.

☞SPLENDID LUCK AGAIN☜

AT GREER'S OFFICE.

2, 23, 28, a Prize of $5,000, sold to a gentleman of Allegheny-town; 12, 27, 28, a Prize of $200, sold to a gentlemen of this city; beside several of $100, $60, $40, &c. sold at GREER'S Office.

DRAWING 7th Class Union Canal Lottery:
12, 27, 1, 53, 21, 2, 23, 28.
For Fortunate Numbers apply at GREER'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty. May 14.—3t.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART,

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required.

May 14, 1830.—tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL *WAREHOUSE.*

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.

H. BLAKE & Co.

April 23.—3mo.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

CHEAP BOOKS.

HOGAN & Co. *BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS*, corner of Front and Market streets, have on hand a large and general assortment of Books, in the various departments of Literature. Also, a general assortment of *School Books and Stationary*, which they offer to the Western Public, at *unusually low prices*, for cash or approved paper.

Their arrangements for keeping up constant supplies from the eastward, are such as will enable them to fill the orders of Merchants and Professional Gentlemen, Public and Private Libraries, on such terms as will preclude the necessity of sending their orders for Books to the eastern cities.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and particular attention paid to packing, &c.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1830.—2m

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

M'Coy's and Thompson's Sickles;
Blanchard's Cast Steel Scythes;
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;

And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures.*

Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

May 7. 1830—tf.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

KENT'S COMMENTARIES, Volume 4, for sale by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.

May 11.—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh. May 11.—tf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 22nd MAY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
35		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,550
102		20	2,040
1479		10	14,790
11470		5	57,375
13395	prizes		$136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

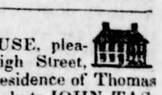
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street. Managers' Office, May 11, 1830.

Plated Saddlery, &c.

A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square, has lately received a general assortment of PLATED SADDLERY, &c. such as Stirrups, Bridle Bits, Gig and Carriage Mounting, and Hub Bands, manufactured of wrought iron, by Kendricks & Morrison. Every article sold will be warranted. This ware has a decided superiority over the imported. May 11.—tf.

PERCUSSION GUNS AND PISTOLS; do. Caps; Powder Horns and Flasks; just received by A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty str't, M'Donald's Row. March 19—tf.

FOR SALE,



A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

PRIZE LIST!

Nos. 1, 21, 53, a Prize of $4,000;
2, 21, 27, " 300;
12, 27, 28, " 200;

SENT TO OHIO.

Nos. 1, 21, 27, a prize of $800;
12, 27, 53, " 200;

SOLD IN PITTSBURGH.

Nos. 1, 23, 27, a prize of $800;

WEST PENNSYLVANIA.

☞The above Prizes were sold at the Managers' Office, Pittsburgh, and will be cashed on presentation, by GEO. A. COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. May 18, 1830.

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—tfJy.

Washington Brewery.

THE subscriber will lease, on liberal terms for one year, the WASHINGTON BREWERY. It is well situated for business, possessing many local advantages, and a fine run of custom.

GEO. W. ACHESON.

Washington, Pa. May 4.—wtf.

ODD AND EVEN draws again in Baltimore *ON WEDNESDAY, 26TH OF MAY.*

☞MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 5 for 1830. Highest Prize TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! Besides which there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no prize lower than Five Dollars*. Only 9,000 Tickets in the scheme. More Prizes than Blanks!—The whole payable in CASH, which, as usual, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters -	$1 25
Halves -	2 50	Eighths -	62

***ORDERS, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,

May 11, 1830—i3t *Baltimore.*

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of John Lukens, Esq. formerly Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania, deceased—Mrs. Tacy Lenox, sole executrix of the last will and testament of David Lenox, Esq. deceased, who was the surviving Executor of the last will and testament of the said John Lukens, deceased, offers for sale the following Farms and Tracts of Land, to wit:—

A Farm on White Deer Creek, near Milton, in Union County, containing 319 acres—the canal to pass near it.

A Farm called "Bald Eagle" situate on Marsh Creek, in Centre county, containing 326 acres and allowance, now in the tenure of Frederick Shank.

A large Farm called the Big Meadows, situate on little Augwick Creek in the County of Huntingdon, near Fort Littleton, containing 401 acres and 1 quarter of an acre, and allowance.

A small Tract, called Iron Mine, situate in Centre County, containing 34 acres and 56 perches, supposed to contain Iron ore.

Four Tracts of Land situate in Bradford County, near the Silver Lake, each of them containing 424 acres and an half, allowance.

A Farm situate near the town of Beaver, on the north east side of the river Ohio, in Beaver County, containing 255 acres, and allowance.

And also sundry lots in the Town of Sunbury, in the County of Northumberland, particularly, the lots No. 53, 125, 127, and 130, on Dewberry street and Broadway.

Terms, and other information relative to the lands, late of the said John Lukens, deceased, and in which he was interested, will be made known, and offers to purchase the same received, until the first day of December next, by

Mrs. Tacy Lenox, at the north west corner of Chestnut and Tenth streets, Philadelphia.

March 30, 1830.

In addition to the above mentioned lands and farms, belonging solely to the estate of the said John Lukens, deceased, will be offered for sale, one half of a tract of land, situate on Trough Creek, on the Rayston Branch of the Juniata, containing 133 acres, held by the testator in common with the late Capt. John Little.

And also the right and interest of the late John Lukens, in divers tracts of land, which James Ross, Esq. of Pittsburgh, has kindly undertaken the charge of. April 27, 1830.—w2m

THE ELEGANT FULL BLOODED HORSE,

ARABIAN SPOT.

BILLS have been printed and published, calling the attention of farmers to this valuable horse. His character is well known, and as to elegance, good shape, and spirit, he is not surpassed by any horse in the western country; and in such high estimation is he held, that Mr. Hugh M'Kelvy, a respectable citizen, has several times offered for him fifteen hundred dollars in cash, which has been refused by the subscriber. The price asked for his services in the printed bills, ten dollars, has been thought too high, by some who would cheerfully give five or six dollars. To remedy this complaint, put all on equality, and give all an opportunity of improving their breed of horses, the subscriber proposes to let him for *five* dollars the season, being half the price mentioned in the printed bills.

ARABIAN SPOT will stand till the 5th July next, the first three days of each week at the stable of the subscriber, on the Philadelphia Turnpike Road, three and a half miles from Pittsburgh, and the rest of the week at the house of John Obey, at the end of the Monongahela Bridge, opposite Pittsburgh. Good pasturage on the farm of the subscriber, for the accommodation of those bringing mares from a distance.

May 11.—tf. PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

Poetry.

THE MISER'S WILL.*

A greedy bachelor of London city,
Who in Threadneedle-street had grubb'd a *plumb*,
Lay ill in bed, remote from love and pity,
Just toppling o'er life's verge to kingdom come:
He had one male attendant, thin and lean
As Romeo's Mantuan apothecary,
Who daily swept his dusty office clean,
And copied his accounts with caution wary;
In short was his *factotum* every way,
Burthen'd with labor, and but little pay.

When clearing off the five per cents. began,
Friend Discount sickened; growing daily worse,
He fear'd starvation, and his cranium ran
On want, with tens of thousands in his purse.
Thus true it is, that rulers take no heed
Of human life if it but cross their ends,
And Mr. Vansittart's financial creed
Sad havoc makes with bank and city friends.—
Discount was given over, for no physic
Could help his case—it was a mental phthysic.

Weaker and weaker grew the money lover,
Till death call'd in and stalk'd around his bed,
With face a wither'd membrane seem'd to cover:
Eyeless he stood, and grinn'd with aspect dread,
And token'd Discount with his bony finger,
That not much longer he on earth should linger.

Then Discount groan'd forth his attendant's name:
"O Moses, take waste paper and a quill—
Lawyers cost money, 'tis a cursed shame
If you and I can't draw a simple will:
Yet stay, if litigation should arise,
Thousands will sink in Chancery and Law:
For nothing, Moses, underneath the skies,
Not hell itself, has such a ravenous maw
As this same Chancery-court, for swallowing
The orphan's, widow's mite, lands, moneys, every thing.

He paused for breath, then said "I have a plan:"
And from his heart burst forth its last faint joy:
"I'll manage it, nor pay a sous to man
Of what in charity I will employ:
I'll to the orphan's fund leave all, d'ye see,
And score against my sins my charity."

"Go, fetch Sam Shark, our old attorney, here."
'Twas said and done; the obsequious lawyer came.
"Life is fast ebbing, Shark, as you may hear
From my faint voice; weak is my shatter'd frame:
Do make my will, Moses can witness it."
The obedient scribe began in settled form,
Made it out clear, that quibblers should not hit
A flaw or subterfuge to change its meaning.

But while the signature and wax were warm,
Old Discount said there was a thing remaining
He had forgot, and Shark must execute—
To add a hundred pounds as legacy
For his own use, and prove that every suit
He had conducted for him, and each action,
To gain back sums of money gone astray,
Had given him, Discount, perfect satisfaction.

The attorney, inly pleased, a codicil
Tack'd to the testament with great celerity,
Then went his way rejoicing, seeing still
An increase to his overgrown prosperity;
But look'd as solemn as a smoking Turk;
And just as Discount guess'd, the man of skill
Refused to take a sixpence for his work.

Shark fairly gone, the Miser turn'd his head,
And said to Moses t'other side his bed—
"Shark's will is free from flaw, we cannot doubt;
His wax may burn, but first a copy take
To serve for ours, and while the thing we make,
Carefully leave the attorney's hundred out!"

* A circumstance something akin to this is related of Sawcar, a miser.

Miscellany.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin.

GEORGE WILSON,

THE CONVICTED MAIL ROBBER.

This unhappy young man, now confined within the gloomy enclosure of a solitary cell, has been convicted by a jury of intelligent and conscientious men, of a crime which the laws of the United States declare to be punishable with DEATH. After an impartial trial, in which numerous witnesses were examined, more as a matter of form than of necessity, because his own confessions sufficiently proved the crime; after the most unremitted exertions of gentlemen learned in the law, he has been convicted by a jury which his own counsel has selected. In the present state of public feeling produced by this trial, and that which has been progressing this week, it may not be amiss to lay before our readers some events in the life of the criminal, proving as they will, that but for a single unfortunate circumstance, he might never have been reduced to the unhappy condition in which his evil propensities have plunged him.

GEORGE WILSON was born in the city of Trenton, N. J. of honest and reputable, though needy parents. He is now only four-and-twenty years of age. His father was a watchman in the Northern Liberties some years ago, but now follows the sea; his mother is a tenant in the Philadelphia Alms House, and aged and poor, survives to see her only son condemned by the laws of his country to perish on a scaffold. At an early age George was thrown upon the world without the benefit of a trade, and a stranger to that paternal oversight which should have directed his youthful footsteps in the path of rectitude. While still very young, and having no regular occupation, he committed a larceny, which caused him to be committed to the Walnut Street Prison for the term of two years.—While a convict there, his docile and gentle behavior, together with the deep penitence which he expressed for his crime, and the shame and humiliation he felt at being so degraded, attracted the notice of the present Superintendent of the new penitentiary, Mr. S. R. Wood, who took much interest in endeavoring to render his reformation complete and lasting.

Mr. W. with that humanity which all who know him are aware is a prominent feature in his character, continued to keep a friendly eye on George until his term of service had expired; when, desirous of affording him every possible opportunity to reform his character and become a worthy citizen, he placed him, as an apprentice, with Mr. John Hagany, of Wilmington, Delaware, it being first made known by Mr. Wood that George was a convict. Mr. Hagany being a preacher in the Methodist Society, and of a kind and charitable disposition, consented to receive him as an apprentice. It was agreed, moreover, between the three, that in order to give George every chance of retrieving his forfeited character, the fact of his having been in prison should be kept a profound secret between them.

For about two years George remained with Mr. Hagany, whose treatment of him was of the most benevolent character, and who endeavored, with much success, to instil into his mind the principles of virtue and religion. How far he succeeded, George's conduct, while he remained with him, will sufficiently attest. He behaved in every respect to the entire satisfaction of his master and his family, and never gave the slightest cause of regret that he had been admitted into his house. A thorough reformation had apparently taken place; when most unfortunately a man was taken into the service of Mr. Hagany, who had formerly been a constable in Philadelphia, and knew George had been a tenant of the state prison. This man, ignorant of the experiment making upon George's character, imprudently, and for no good reason, divulged the secret to his fellow-apprentices.

Their taunts and jeers succeeded, and it was soon whispered among all the lads with whom he had made acquaintance. They, ignorant of any crime themselves, shunned him, as if fearful of contamination; and the fact of the secret being known, coming to Mr. Hagany's knowledge, he felt it his duty, in order to guard the other lads under his care from improper associations, to tell George that he must leave his house. Accordingly putting a dollar into George's hand, he told him to return to Mr. Woods and acquaint him with the circumstance.

But George never did return as he had been directed! The blow was so tremendous, and came upon him with such startling suddenness, as almost to deaden his faculties. His desire to become a virtuous and worthy citizen had been sincere; and the hope that former transgressions were forgotten, had cheered him up, and served still more to encourage him in doing well. But now his hopes were suddenly, unkindly, and irretrievably blasted. He wandered away from Mr. Hagany's friendly dwelling into the adjacent country, working among the farmers for a precarious living. He crossed over into New Jersey, where he labored in the harvest-field or at the plough-tail, as chance threw a job in his way. By this unsettled mode of life, his good desires became blunted, and the virtuous impressions left upon his mind, gradually faded away, and became almost totally obliterated. While thus situated, he committed a larceny in the state of Maryland, for which he was sentenced to some years hard labor in the penitentiary. While there he became acquainted with PORTER and POTEET, the two other individuals concerned in the mail robbery. After serving out his time, he was released, and some time afterwards, meeting Porter and Poteet, he renewed with them that intimacy which had been commenced within the Penitentiary. Among other projects of plunder proposed among the three, that of robbing the mail was started. To this George asserts that he expressed unwillingness; but that he was finally overawed by the threats of the others, who forced him to become a partner in the scheme of plunder.

Their first movement was to break open a house and steal fire-arms. They next determined upon robbing the great Western Mail between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and left the city with the intention of doing so. Arrived at West Philadelphia, a small village directly over the Permanent Bridge, they stationed themselves in a shingle-shed on the edge of the hill which overlooks the Schuylkill, and in the centre of the village. Here George's heart failed him; but fearing to give an open refusal, knowing the savage and desperate character of his associates, he feigned sickness.—While the other two were consulting whether it would be safe for *them* to attempt the robbery, the mail stage drove by. The whole party then moved across the fields, Porter and Poteet swearing violently at George, and declaring they would have game of some kind before morning. They accordingly lay in wait for the Kimberton Mail.—When it drove up, George's better genius forsook him, and he assisted in the robbery.

Encouraged by their success, (though the money they got from the mail-bag did not exceed $30,) they attacked the Reading Mail, the particulars of which are too well known to need a recapitulation here. In that adventure not $200 were obtained. Immediately on perpetratng the robbery, they returned to George's lodgings in South street in this city, where all the letters and papers were destroyed. From thence they divided themselves to elude detection, until they again met in Baltimore, where Poteet shot at the keeper of the Maryland Penitentiary, and put a ball through his hat, an offence for which he is yet to be punished. Here, jealousy of each other crept into the minds of all, and each one became suddenly apprehensive that the others had betrayed him. Mutual confessions followed, each being anxious to be the first to disclose the secret, and purchase his life by turning round and testifying against his companions. They were all very soon arrested and brought to this city. For better security, application was made to Mr. Wood, the superintendent of the new Penitentiary, to receive George until his trial should come on. To this Mr. Wood was induced only by the pressing solicitations of several gentlemen, as the regulations of the new Penitentiary justify him in refusing all untried prisoners.

When it was announced to Mr. Wood that one of the mail robbers had arrived, he went down to receive him. His old protege, in the person of George Wilson, stood before him! They had not seen each other since the day he was placed with Mr. Hagany! Judge then, of the surprise of his benevolent patron at the soul-afflictive meeting, for he had not the least idea that George Wilson, the mail robber, was the same penitent George he had, as he thought, so encouragingly settled many years before. The moment the latter saw the face of his well known friend, a torrent of blood rushed up into his cheeks, and he hung down his head, overcome with shame and confusion. Approaching nearer to him, Mr. Wood inquired, unable to conceal his sorrowful surprise, "Why is this *thee*, George? It is impossible it is *thee*?"—"Yes, Mr. Wood," replied the unhappy prisoner, "if that man you left me with at Wilmington had only kept me, I would never have been in this scrape."

Immediately on Mr. Hagany learning that his old apprentice was in so awful a difficulty, he came up to this city for the purpose of visiting him. The interview was affecting beyond description.—He exhorted him to turn his thoughts inward and towards Heaven—told him that his time on earth was short, that death was inevitable, dreadful and ignominious as it was to be. From this interview George came out an altered character, in appearance at least. The pious conversation of his former friend melted the unhappy youth into tears, produced a sensible and serious change in his whole deportment. He asked for a Bible, and said that as his time was short, he had better use it to the best advantage.

Such are the principal features in the life of George Wilson. A neglected childhood, more than any natural depravity of heart, has brought him to the most awful depth of human misery.—At this early age of four-and-twenty, he has forfeited to the offended laws of his country, that life which, with proper culture, might have been honorably spent among his fellow citizens—a comfort to the old age of his poverty-stricken mother, and a source of proud reflection to himself. Now, how dark and terrible the prospect. Yet he must have one consolation, in the thought that he has not stained his conscience with the crime of blood. For this, however, nothing but the prudence of those whom he robbed may be given as a reason. Had the least resistance been offered—we have their own word for it—murder would have been committed. No hope for mercy ought to be held out.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

SMALL POX.

We have read the Annual Address delivered before the Medical Society of the State of New York, February, 1830, by T. Romeyn Beck, President of the Society. To say that it is able, would be superfluous—its author is too well known to require our approbation. The subject of the Address is the Small Pox, its history, and possibility of its extinction.

He says that it is now generally conceded, that this disease was unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans. The first medical account of it is given by the Arabians. Rhozes, a physician at Bagdad, in the beginning of the tenth century, is one of the oldest writers on the disease, whose works are now extant. He, however, quotes earlier authors, from which it would appear that it was introduced into Egypt by the armies of Omar, the successor of Mahomet.

It is supposed that this disease was brought into Spain about the eighth century, by the Saracens, and thus propagated over Europe. It was first brought to this country immediately after its discovery by Columbus. St. Domingo, containing, by computation, a million of natives, was in a few years deprived of the whole number, by the combined effects of the sword and this dreadful epidemic. Mexico lost, in a very short time, upwards of three millions of inhabitants; and in several instances, whole tribes of Indians, in both Americas, appear to have been nearly extinguished by its ravages. In 1707, it destroyed, in Iceland, 16,000 persons, being more than one-fourth of its inhabitants. In 1738, Greenland was almost depopulated by it.

The practice of Inoculation had its origin in eastern countries, and was introduced into Constantinople when it was in use not only in Asiatic countries, but in Barbary. In 1714, Dr. Timonia, a Greek physician, educated at Oxford, but residing at Constantinople, first communicated an account of the practice to the Royal Society of London, and from this a knowledge of its advantages came to spread throughout Europe.

The individual who more particularly attracted the attention of the British public to it, was Lady Mary Wortley Montague, the wife of the English ambassador at Constantinople. While there, in 1717, she caused her son to be inoculated, and he had the disease mildly. When she returned to England, in 1722, she had her daughter inoculated, and this was the first case in that country: it was successful. Afterwards, six criminals under sentence of death, were offered the alternative of suffering according to their sentence, or of submitting to inoculation. They embraced the latter, were inoculated by Mr. Maitland, (the physician of Lady Montague) and all passed favorably through the disease.

In America, the practice was first introduced by Dr. Boylston, of Boston, on his own child. In six months he inoculated 244 persons, but of these six died. When the death of an inoculated patient occurred in England, there was much ferment.—Inoculation was denounced by the press and from the pulpit. But on investigation it appearing that of those who had the natural small pox, there died one in five or six, and of those who were inoculated, only one in fifty, the ferment subsided, and the practice of inoculating was extended. Subsequent improvements in the mode of communicating the infection and of treating the disease made inoculated small pox fatal only in about one case in two hundred.

The loss of lives in Great Britain and Ireland, from 1770 to 1800, exceeded 35,000 annually.

In 1798, Dr. Jenner made the discovery of the benefit of vaccine matter, in checking the influence of the small pox, and Dr. Beck gives some instances of its happy effects. During the twelve years preceding the practice of vaccination, 5,500 died of the small pox in Copenhagen alone, whereas, since its introduction, (1802,) down to 1808, the deaths from it, throughout the whole Danish dominions, were only 158.

Formerly 10,000 died annually in the Prussian dominions, of small pox. In 1817, only 2,940.

In Bavaria, in 11 years succeeding the promulgation of severe laws requiring vaccination, only five deaths happened from small pox, and 162,000 were vaccinated.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the American Bible Society, lately held at New York.

"At this meeting representatives appeared from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, and Indiana."

After the report was read, "Professor Griscom rose and stated that the Friends' Society in Philadelphia had recently established a Bible Society in that city, which, in fact, might be denominated a parent society for that denomination of christians;—that several auxiliaries had been formed, and that in a few days after its establishment in Philadelphia, upwards of $5000 had been subscribed; and that that sum had since been greatly increased by subscriptions and donations."

The President of the Society, the Hon. Richard Varick, announced "that Judge Marshall has been elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Washington."

"Letters of apology, for not being able to attend the anniversary, were read, from John Quincy Adams, Ex-President of the United States, from the Hon. John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut, the late Gov. Morrill, of New Hampshire, and from Mr. Joseph Nourse, of Washington."

"Extracts from the report of the Board of Managers were read by the Rev. John C. Bingham, one of the Secretaries for Domestic Correspondence. The increase of receipts the last year, compared with former years, was very large. This perhaps, in a great measure, is owing to the resolution passed at the last meeting of the society, in relation to supplying every destitute family in the United States with a copy of the Holy Scriptures within two years. For this purpose, exclusively, upwards of *forty-three thousand dollars* have been received, and *forty-three thousand two hundred and ninety* copies of the Scriptures have been gratuitously issued. The total receipts of the year, from all sources, is *one hundred and seventy thousand and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents*, and the total issues 288,583.—The total number printed during the year is 308,000 copies."

The Reverend J. C. Bingham, Secretary of the American Bible Society, New York.

WASHINGTON, April 26th, 1830.

SIR—Your letter of the 22d of March was duly received; and while regretting my inability to attend personally at the celebration of the anniversary of the Institution, on the 13th of next month, I pray you, sir, to be assured of the gratification which I have experienced, in learning the success which has attended the benevolent exertions of the American Bible Society.

In the decease of Judge Washington, they have lost an able and venerable associate, whose direct co-operation, not less than his laborious and exemplary life, contributed to promote the cause of the Redeemer—yet not for him, nor for themselves, by the loss of him, are they called to sorrow as without hope, for lives like his shine but as purer and brighter lights in the world, after the lamp which fed them is extinct, than before.

The distribution of Bibles, if the simplest, is not the least efficacious of the means of extending the blessings of the gospel to the remotest corners of the earth—for the Comforter is in the Sacred Volume, among the receivers of that million of copies distributed by the Society, who shall number the multitudes awakened thereby, with good will to man in their hearts, and with the song of the Lamb upon their lips?

The hope of a christian is inseparable from his faith. Whoever believes in the divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, must hope that the religion of Jesus shall prevail throughout the earth. Never, since the foundation of the world, have the prospects of mankind been more encouraging to that hope than they appear to be at the present time; and may the associated distribution of the Bible proceed and prosper till the Lord shall have made bare his holy "arm in the eyes of *all* the nations; and all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God."

With my respect to the Board of Managers, please to accept the good wishes of your friend and fellow citizen,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, May 13.

UNION COURSE.

The Northern sportsmen, in some measure, redeemed their reputation by the race of yesterday, which was one of the most interesting ever seen upon Long Island.

Four horses came to the starting post, viz: Ariel, Bachelor, the Yankee Maid, and Mr. Purdy's horse Sir Lovel. The three first are well known to fame in the sporting world, and were surrounded by friends, ready to proclaim and vindicate their merits, while the last, though *a native*, was scarcely greeted by a single cheer. The *trial*, however, changed the aspect of things, and served to exhibit speed and bottom as uncommon as it was unexpected. The betting before the first heat was chiefly upon Ariel, and "Ariel against the field," was the common boast in all parts of the field.

Sir Lovel was the last to come upon the course, and when he appeared was greeted by offers of bets that he would be distanced the first heat. The horses were all in good condition, and came to the post in a style of uncommon precision and order.—At the tap of the drum, Ariel took the lead, closely followed, however, by Sir Lovel, Bachelor, and the Yankee Maid; Ariel retained her position until nearly the close of the second mile, when Lovel taking the advantage of the ascending ground which leads up to the Judges' stand, put forth his strength and speed, passed Ariel with ease, and in spite of all her efforts, led to the close of the heat, "*hand in hand.*" The Yankee Maid, who was the favorite against Ariel, (and who, also, was *Yankee* in nothing but name,) was *distanced* the first heat; she was accordingly led off the course, as unworthy to contend with her rivals. Let her not despond, however, for she was not defeated for *want* of excellence in herself, but from the superior speed and bottom of Sir Lovel, who ran the three miles in five minutes and 48 seconds.

The knowing ones were all *taken in*, but they consoled themselves with the hope that Sir Lovel, although of surpassing speed, was deficient in that *first* quality in a race horse, *bottom*. The event proved that in this they were also mistaken.—no uncommon thing, by the by, among the *cognoscenti* of the turf. When the horses were brought up for the second heat they all appeared as fresh as ever, and no marks of preceding toil were visible, except upon the bloody sides of Ariel. At the tap of the drum, Sir Lovel took the lead, followed closely by Bachelor, who preeceeded Ariel. Bachelor made some handsome efforts to pass his fleet antagonist, but in vain; while Ariel at the end of the second mile, shot by him and made a desperate push at Sir Lovel. That discourteous knight however, refused to permit her to pass, and finished the second heat by leading Ariel up to the Judges' stand at a respectful distance in the rear, while the poor Bachelor, was *distanced!*—"Who can control his fate."

Thus ended this beautiful race, entirely to the satisfaction of "old Long Island," but a *little* to the chargrin, as we fear, of *some others*. The last heat was run in 5m. 55s. by Sir Lovel, who was not touched by the whip nor urged at any time to his speed. This powerful horse is a half brother of Eclipse, (being a son of Duroc,) and bids fair to redeem some of our "lost honors."

As to Ariel, although she is "falling in the sear and yellow leaf," she never ran better on this course; but she met with a *relation*, who cares not for her fame or her hard won laurels. He seems determined to *"set up for himself,"* without depending on family reputation.

PROSPECTS OF SOCIETY.

If we were to prophecy that in the year 1930, a population of fifty millions, better fed, clad, and lodged than the English of our time, will cover these islands,—that Sussex and Huntingdonshire will be wealthier than the wealthiest parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire now are,—that cultivation, rich as that of a flower garden, will be carried up to the very top of Ben Nevis and Helvellyn—that machines, constructed on principles yet undiscovered, will be in every house—that there will be no highways but rail roads, no travelling but by steam—that our debt, vast as it seems to us, will appear to our great grand-children a trifling encumbrance which might easily be paid off in a year or two—many people would think us insane. We prophecy nothing: but this we say. If any person told the parliament which met in perplexity and terror after the crash of 1720, that in 1830 the wealth of England would surpass all their wildest dreams—that the annual revenue would equal the principal of that debt which they considered as an intolerable burden—that for one man of £10,000 then living, there would be five men of £50,000; that London would be twice as large and twice as populous, and that nevertheless the mortality would have diminished to one-half what it then was—that the post-office would bring more into the Exchequer than the excise and customs had brought in together under Charles II.—that stage-coaches would run from London to York in twenty-four hours—that men would sail without wind, and would be beginning to ride without horses—our ancestors would have given as much credit to the prediction, as they gave to Gulliver's Travels. Yet the prediction would have been true; and they would have perceived that it was not altogether absurd, if they had considered that the country was then raising every year a sum which would have purchased the fee-simple of the revenue of the Plantagenets—ten times what supported the Government of Elizabeth—three times what, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, had been thought intolerably oppressive. To almost all men the state of things under which they have been used to live seems to be the necessary state of things. We have heard it said, that five per cent. is the natural interest of money, that twelve is the natural number of a jury, that forty shillings is the natural qualification of a county voter. Hence it is, that though, in every age, every body knows that up to his own time progressive improvement has been taking place, nobody seems to reckon on any improvement during the next generation. We cannot absolutely prove that those are in error who tell us, that society has reached a turning point—that we have seen our best days. But so said all who came before us, and with just as much apparent reason. "A million a-year will beggar us," said the patriots of 1640. "Two millions a-year will grind the country to powder," was the cry in 1660. "Six millions a-year, and a debt of fifty millions!" exclaimed Swift—"the high allies have been the ruin of us." "A hundred and forty millions of debt!" said Junius; "well may we say that we owe Lord Chatham more than we shall ever pay, if we owe him such a load as this."—"Two hundred and forty millions of debt!" cried all the statesman of 1783 in chorus; "what abilities, or what economy on the part of a minister, can save a country so burdened?" We know that if, since 1783, no fresh debt had been incurred, the increased resources of the country would have enabled us to defray that burden, at which Pitt, Fox, and Burke stood aghast—to defray it over and over again, and that with much lighter taxation than what we have actually borne. On what principle is it, that when we see nothing but improvement behind us, we are to expect nothing but deterioration before us?—*Edinburgh Review.*

In the last Quarterly Review is an article on the subject of banking, from which we make the following extract:—*Baltimore American.*

"Nothing can be conceived more admirably adapted to encourage industry and economy, than the system of banking, which has been so long in full operation in Scotland: and we have no doubt that the saving and persevering disposition, which forms a prominent feature in the character of our northern neighbors, must be ascribed, in a considerable degree, to the habits instilled into them by the influence of these invaluable institutions.—The industrious laborer finds, at his own door, a safe and profitable receptacle for every shilling he can save. Without trouble, anxiety or loss of time, he takes his pound to the bank, where it bears interest from the first moment in which it is deposited. The banks thus constitute public depositories, in which every shilling that can be spared throughout every district of Scotland finds its place.

Nor is the disposal of the aggregate of capital thus collected less beneficial in its effects upon the habits and enterprise of the people, than the economy by which it is saved. The bank reservoirs, thus kept constantly full, furnish every person of character with a ready, certain, and never failing supply of capital, wherewith to embark in any undertaking which holds out the reasonable probability of success. The managers of the different banks, having collected into one focus the whole capital of the country, offer every facility to those who wish to borrow this capital, and turn it to a profitable account. Their profit is derived exclusively from this source. Upon all the capital which lies unemployed in the coffers of these banks, a dead loss is sustained: thence they are as eager to find out safe borrowers as to have depositors.

The bankers of Scotland are, in fact, dealers in unemployed capital. They form an open and universally known channel of communication between the borrower and the lender in the money market. They acquire a perfect knowledge of both parties. They borrow money of those who have it to lend, and lend money to those who want to borrow, and charge a profit of one per cent. upon all cash transactions, for the use of their own credit, labor, and skill. Any person opening an account with the Scotch banks receives four per cent. (or some other amount less by £1 than the average rate of interest) upon the balance left in their hands. He may pay in money whenever he chooses.—This is carried to the credit of his account, and interest allowed for it from the day in which it is deposited. He may draw his money out when and in what sums he thinks proper, and his loss of interest on the sum so drawn out commences only from the day in which it is received. Their objects, however, in borrowing capital, is to make a profit by lending it: hence the facilities which they give to borrowers are as great as they can be consistently with safety. In the first place, they will discount bills and other mercantile securities, which are perfectly regular and good, at all times, and to any amount. This is an incalculable advantage to the merchants of Scotland. They know that they can fail of success only through their own rashness or miscalculation—never from any sudden suspension of that accommodation which had originally stimulated their enterprise. The inconveniences felt by the merchants of Scotland, during times of panic, arise exclusively from their transactions with this country, [England,] where the storm, whenever it happens, always rages with destructive violence.

A second mode of lending, practised by Scotch bankers, is to grant what is called a cash credit to any industrious person desirous to borrow capital, to be embarked in any species of profitable employment.

When a person applies for a cash account, which is not an immediate advance of money on the part of the bank, but a conferring of the power of drawing upon the bank to a certain specified extent, he proposes two or more securities; a bond is made out, and he draws as occasion requires.—In this way, he has never more from the bank than is absolutely necessary for the purposes of his business."

SINCERITY REWARDED.

BISHOP PRETTYMAN TOMLINE.—Mr. Tomline, an old gentleman who had resided some years abroad, and had amassed a very large fortune, on his return to England, resolved to conceal his wealth, and visit all his former friends as a man comparatively poor. By all of them he was received with coldness,—he was an old man, and they did not wish to be troubled either with his society or his infirmities. After meeting with this heartless reception from all those who had, in former times, been enthusiatic in their professions of friendship, he called on Dr. Prettyman, then Bishop of Lincoln, (afterwards of Winchester,) at Burkden Palace. The Bishop was at London, but Mrs. Prettyman received him with all the warmth of friendship, and insisted on his remaining at the Palace until the return of the Bishop.—In a few days Dr. Prettyman returned, and was as delighted to see Mr. Tomline as the latter was charmed at finding there was one family in the world whose hearts were in the right place. Dr. Prettyman would not hear of Mr. Tomline's departure so early as he proposed going, and for more than a fortnight the old gentleman was entertained with genuine hospitality. The amiable conduct of the Bishop and his family towards an old friend, from whom they had no expectations, and of whose wealth they were ignorant, did not lose its effects on the heart of Mr. Tomline, who was paying a farewell visit to all his former connexions. He quitted his real friends with the most hearty good wishes for their welfare, and for about two months nothing more was heard of or from Mr. Tomline. About that period, however, a stranger made his appearance at the episcopal residence, and requested a private audience of the Bishop; he was shown into the study, and when the prelate appeared, he said, "My Lord, I am come to inform you, that your old friend Mr. Tomline is dead." "Indeed!" returned Doctor Prettyman, with great feeling, "I am sorry to hear it; I respected him very much." "And so did he you, my Lord, as you and your family will find, for he has left his entire fortune at your disposal." He then informed him of the cause of this unexpected and liberal bequest. Mr. Tomline had left every thing he possessed to him, in consequence of his being the only one, among his circle of acquaintance, who had the liberality to notice and protect an old man, who was not supposed to be rich.

FATAL LOVE.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.—Sir Thomas Lawrence was, in early life, deeply enamored of a daughter of Mrs. Siddons, whose fate has been a source of sorrow to him for years, even though his spirits have been buoyed up by the friendship of some of the most eminent personages in Europe. When he first proposed for Miss Siddons, some objection was made on the score of wealth; but Mr. Siddons, with true liberality, said that, as he was a young man of powerful and rising talent, there could be little doubt that he would be able to support his daughter in a comfortable if not in a splendid style; and, as he was known to be in embarrassed circumstances, offered at the same time to relieve him of his incumbrances, and desired him to send him a clear estimate of his debts, that he might be enabled to commence a married life unfettered by the pressure of adverse circumstances. When Sir Thomas collected his bills, he found the amount far greater than he had himself believed; and not to shock his intended father-in-law, by a sum total which would make his improvidence intolerable, he deducted five thousand pounds from the amount, little thinking that a discovery would be made of the concealment, and prove fatal to his hopes of happiness. It was, however, discovered; and Mr. Siddons, in anger, refused his consent to any further correspondence between him and his daughter. Sir Thomas was almost frantic at the fatal effects of his own folly, and did every thing in his power to retrieve his error. Miss Siddons was in a pitiable state, but as he had deceived her father respecting his embarrassments, said nothing; she bore the blow as quietly as her feelings would permit her. In a few months, however, her excited and agonized feelings brought on a severe attack of illness, for which the physicians ordered her to Bristol, where her recovery soon became hopeless. Blighted affection had reduced her to the verge of the tomb, and now her parents would willingly have given up all their property to have averted the dreadful blow, which was soon to deprive them of a fondly-loved child. Mr. Siddons offered to send for Sir Thomas Lawrence, and do every thing in his power to add to her comforts; but the poor heart-broken girl only replied, "No, it is too late now;" and she very shortly afterwards perished in the prime of life, the victim of thwarted love.

Punctuation.—When Lord Timothy Dexter, of Newburyport, wrote his famous book, entitled "A Pikel for the Knowing Ones," there happened to be many heresies, schisms and false doctrines abroad in the land, regarding punctuation; and as many diverse systems appeared, for the location of commas, semicolons, periods, dashes, etc. as there were works published. To obviate this difficulty, and to give every one an opportunity of suiting himself, his lordship left out all marks of punctuation from the body of his work, and at the ending of the book has printed four or five pages of nothing but stops and pauses, with which he said the reader could pepper his dish as he chose.

Space covered by Great Cities.—Baron Prony has calculated from the most correct plans he was able to procure, that London occupies 45,600,000 square metres, Paris 35,000,000 and modern Rome 7,200,000. Taking the population of these towns at 1,240,000, 700,000, and 120,000 respectively, Baron Prony finds the density of the population to be the greatest in London, and least in Rome, and expresses it numerically thus:—Upon each portion of 1000 square metres, 17 persons live in Rome, 21 in Paris, and 27 in London.—He estimates the area covered by ancient Rome at 15,050,000 square metres, which is only one third of that covered by London. The square metre is to the square yard nearly as 6 to 5.—*Talisman and Mechanics' Almanac.*

Power Looms.—It is an extraordinary fact, and one which could not possibly have been anticipated, that the low rate of wages now paid for weaving by the hand, is likely to annihilate the power looms, which have long been obnoxious to the weavers. We stated last week, on the authority of a contemporary, that Messrs. Bashall & Co. of Cuerden, were about to discontinue their power-looms, on the ground of their being more expensive than weaving by the hand; and we have now to add, on good authority, that Messrs. Bolton, of Bolton, have determined to take down 300 looms of this description, and substitute spinning machinery in their stead. This is a gratifying circumstance, as it will afford a sufficiency of employment to the weavers, although the wages are lamentably low, and if the taxes were removed from the necessaries of life, they would experience an improvement in their condition, and be able to bid defiance to what they have hitherto looked upon as their unconquerable enemy.—*Blackburn Gaz.*

Important Discovery.—Or how to kill *Crows* with New England *Rum.*—At length the ingenuity or good luck of this ingenious and lucky age has discovered *one* valuable use, to which ardent spirits can be applied, viz. the clearing our cornfields of crows. The first experiments have proved quite successful, and are reported in the Wiscasset Citizen as follows.

Some lads in a neighboring town, within a week past, highly delighted with the new law giving a bounty of eight cents on crows, but thinking the bounty too low for powder and shot, took the following method of testing the law as well as the profits, by killing crows with something more sure and deadly in its effects than powder and shot; viz. *New England Rum!* They soaked some corn in a quantity of Rum until it was saturated therewith, and then spread it in a cornfield infested with crows. The boys were in ambuscade—the crows came on as usual by platoons, and commenced devouring the corn. In a few moments the young rogues had the satisfaction of seeing their sagacious foe so completely *corned*, to use their own phrase, as to tumble about in high snuff. They cautiously approached; but what was their surprise as they drew nigh to find them as drunk as David's sow, and in this situation they knocked 14 of them in the head in one forenoon! It is said the boys are still driving their profitable game, and *crow* prodigiously over their rapacious foe, who surrender to them without firing a gun.—*Portland Courier.*

Sudden Death.—Mr. Carroll, father to the Rev. Mr. Carroll, of this place, was riding alone, from New Castle, in a carriage, on Wednesday last, when a person who happened to be passing at the time, discovering that something was amiss, stopped to ascertain the cause. He found Mr. Carroll in a reclining posture, and upon inquiry was told that he was very unwell, and solicited to procure him a drink of water.—He accordingly went to a house a few steps distant, and procured some water; and upon returning found that Mr. Carroll had expired.—*Wilmington Gaz. May 7.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8†
pearl	5½	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3½†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4 a 4½†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$2¼a3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6	Shot, all sizes,	5½a6†
Bacon, lb.	6†	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	8	upper, doz.	$27a33†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75†	Lard,	4½a 5§
Biscuit, sea, b	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	37 a 40†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6†
Coals, bush.	5 a 6½†		8d 6½†
Candles, lb.	9		6d 6‡
Copperas	3½ a 3¾†		4d 8†
Cheese	7 a 8§	other	5 a 6½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	62½a65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a15†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¼a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2¼a2¾†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	19¾†	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$2¾ a 3†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	29 a 30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	11½a12
hatcheled,	10*	prime,	$9½a10
Flannels, cy.	4-4 37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	6 59a7 50§	do. Kentucky	3½ a 4†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N. O. lb. new	6½a9*
mack'l.	7½ a 9½†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	45a50§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	45a50†	Salt,	$2†
corn	33a37½§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3½a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5½
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	6 a 12½cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	3 a 4†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, tow	80 a 90	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	20 a 21*
Indigo, Span. lb.	2½a2¾†	Wool,	22 a 40*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, bar,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1830.

☞ River 9 feet above low water mark.

The Bill for the more effectual collection of the Impost Duties has passed through the House of Representatives, by a vote of 127 to 41, and will no doubt pass through the Senate. Being a matter of general interest to our community, we are induced to give it in full in our columns to-day.—We consider the passage of this bill, at this time, by such an immeuse majority, (more than three to one,) as a decisive expression of the opinion, that the protective system is to become the standing, permanent policy of the country.

Among the Nays on the passage of this very important bill, we believe, but two or three can be found north of Virginia and Tennessee. The Eastern, the Middle, and the Western States, went together, in solid column, in proclaiming to the world, that the Tariff of 1828 should not only not be repealed, but that more effectual measures must be adopted to enforce its provisions—thus putting an unequivocal construction upon the equivocal toast of President Jackson.

If this bill passes through the Senate, as we have no doubt it will, the President will be placed in that position in which the slang about a "*judicious Tariff*" will not avail him.

The bill provides for the more effectual collection of the impost duties, and will, in fact, produce an increase of some of the duties imposed by the Tariff of 1828. The President, in the event of its passage, must at once place himself in the position of an advocate or an opponent of the protective system. His late toast, "The Union must be preserved," has been differently construed by his supporters. Duff Green says that the real meaning was, that *the Tariff must be repealed, to allay the excitement which prevails against it in the Southern States.*" The Constitutional Banner, another Jackson paper printed at Washington, gives it the same construction. Other papers, equally strenuous in the support of the present administration, contend that the true meaning of the toast is, that *the present Tariff must be enforced.*

The bill now pending in the Senate goes even beyond this construction. It does not simply say that the *present Tariff must be enforced:* it in effect declares that the *protective system* must become the established and permanent policy of the land. It imposes an increased duty upon some imports, and by providing for the more effectual collection of duties, it actually enhances the duties upon many other articles.

The duties imposed by the Tariff of 1828, upon some articles imported, are too *high*, while upon other articles the duties are entirely too *low*. This bill will remedy the defect where the duties are too low, and will suffer the other duties to remain undiminished. Circumstances rendered it inexpedient to attempt a reduction of the duties upon low priced *wool, molasses*, and some other articles, during the present session, and the friends of the American system were generally disposed to be satisfied with a bill which would produce a fair and just enforcement of the duties imposed by the Tariff of 1828, and prevent the evasions of its provisions which are daily practised. The present bill is intended for these very purposes. It does actually remedy the most important defects of the late Tariff, and is an important step in the great scheme for the encouragement and protection of domestic manufactures. As such it was supported by the manufacturing states *en masse*, and opposed by the southern states *only*.

A BILL

For the more effectual collection of the impost duties.

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint an additional appraiser of merchandise for the port of New York, who shall take a similar oath, and have like power and compensation, and perform the same duties, with the appraisers now authorized by law to be appointed at that place.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint, not exceeding four assistant appraisers in New York, two in Philadelphia, and two in Boston, who shall be practically acquainted with the quality and value of some one or more of the chief articles of importation, subject to appraisement, to be employed in appraising goods in such manner as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and who shall take and subscribe an oath, diligently and faithfully to examine and inspect such goods, wares, or merchandise, as the principal appraiser, may direct, and truly to report to them, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the true value thereof, according to law; whereupon the principal appraisers shall revise and correct the same as they may judge proper, and report to the collector their decision thereon; but if the collector shall deem any appraisement of goods too low, he shall have power to order a re-appraisement, either by the principal appraisers, or by three merchants designated by him for that purpose, who shall be citizens of the United States, and cause the duties to be charged accordingly.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, whenever goods, of which wool or cotton is a component part, of similar kind, but different quality, are found in the same package, it shall be the duty of the appraisers to adopt the value of the best article contained in such package as the average value of the whole; and if the owner, importer, consignee, or agent for any goods appraised, shall consider any appraisement, made by the appraisers or other persons designated by the collector, too high, he may apply to the collector in writing, stating the reasons for his opinion, and having made oath that the said appraisement is higher than the actual cost and proper charges on which duty is to be charged; and also that he verily believes that it is higher than the current value of the said goods, including said charges, at the place of exportation, the collector shall designate one merchant, skilled in the value of such goods, and the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, may designate another, both of whom shall be citizens of the United States; who, if they cannot agree in an appraisement, may designate an umpire, who shall also be a citizen of the United States; and when they, or a majority of them, shall have agreed, they shall report the result to the collector, and if their appraisements shall not agree with that of the United States' appraisers, the collector shall decide between them.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the collector of the customs shall cause at least one package out of every invoice, and one package at least out of every twenty packages of each invoice, and a greater number should he deem it necessary, of goods imported into the respective districts, which package or packages he shall have first designated on the invoice, to be opened and examined, and if the same be found not to correspond with the invoice, or to be falsely charged in such invoice, the collector shall order forthwith, all the goods contained in the same entry to be inspected; and if such goods be subject to ad valorem duty, the same shall be appraised, and if any package shall be found to contain any article not described in the invoice, or if such package or invoice be made up with intent, by a false valuation, or extension, or otherwise to evade or defraud the revenue, the same shall be forfeited, and the fifteenth section of the "Act supplementary to an act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imposts and tonnage, passed second March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and for other purposes,' passed first March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three," and also so much of any act of Congress as imposes an additional duty or penalty of fifty per centum on duties upon any goods which may be appraised at twenty-five per centum, or ten per centum above their invoice price, is hereby repealed; and no goods liable to be inspected or appraised as aforesaid, shall be delivered from the custody of the officers of the customs, until the same shall have been inspected or appraised; or until the packages sent to be inspected or appraised, shall be found correctly and fairly invoiced and put up, and so reported to the collector. *Provided*, That the collector may, at the request of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, take bonds with approved security, in double the estimated value of such goods, conditioned that they shall be delivered to the order of the collector, at any time within ten days after the package or packages sent to the public stores shall have been appraised and reported to the collector. And if, in the mean time, any of the said packages shall be opened, without the consent of the collector or surveyor, given in writing, and then in the presence of one of the inspectors of the customs, or if the said package or packages shall not be delivered to the order of the collector, according to the condition of the said bond, the same shall, in either case, be forfeited.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the collector to cause all goods entered for re-exportation, or for transportation from one port or place to another, with the right of drawback, to be inspected, and the articles thereof compared with their respective invoices, before a permit shall be given for lading the same; and where the goods so entered shall be found not to agree with the entry, they shall be forfeited; and every importer, owner, consignee, agent, or exporter, who shall enter goods for importation, or for exportation, or transportation from one port or place to another, with the right of drawback, shall deposite with the collector an original invoice of such goods, to be filed and preserved by him in the archives of the custom house, which shall be signed by such importer, owner, consignee, agent, or exporter, and the oath to be made on the entry of such goods as shall be annexed thereto.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Assistant Appraisers at New York shall receive a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and those at Boston and Philadelphia, a compensation of twelve hundred dollars per annum; to be paid out of the proceeds of the customs; and the clerks and other persons employed in the appraiser's office, shall be appointed by the principal appraiser, and their number and compensation limited and fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all forfeitures incurred under this act, shall be sued for, recovered and distributed according to the provisions of the act entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on Imports and Tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. *Provided*, That the appraisers shall, in no case, receive any proportion of such forfeiture; *And provided also*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and is hereby, authorised to remit any such forfeiture, whenever he is of opinion that no fraud on the revenue was intended.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may be necessary, in order to carry into effect the laws for the collection of the revenue, he may authorize the Collector of any District into which goods, wares, or merchandise subject to duty may be imported, to require the owner, importer, or consignee of such goods, wares, or merchandise, to give bond, in addition to the bond now required by law, in a sum not exceeding the value of such merchandise, that he will produce, or cause to be produced within a reasonable time, such proof as the said Secretary may deem necessary, and as may be in the power of the said owner, importer, or consignee, to obtain, to enable the Collector to ascertain the class or description of manufacture, or rate of duty to which such goods, wares, or merchandise, may be justly liable.

Sec. 9. *Be it enacted, &c.* That from and after the 30th day of September next, all iron manufactured for rail-roads shall be liable to the same rates of duty which is now imposed on bar or bolt iron of similar manufacture, and that all scrap iron shall be liable to the same duty that is charged on iron in pigs. Provided, however, that when it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any of the said iron imported for the purpose of being applied in the construction of any rail-road, by any State or incorporated Company, has been actually and permanently laid on any such rail-road, that then and in that case he may allow to such State or Company a drawback of the duty on such rail-road iron so laid; or if the duty upon the same shall have been actually paid, he may refund the same. Provided such drawback or repayment shall not reduce the duty to be paid on such iron below twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, nor when any less quantity than twenty tons.

From the Baltimore American, May 13.

FROM LA PLATA.

The ship Galen, Cooksey, at this port yesterday morning, sailed from Montevideo on the 24th March. The editors of the American are indebted to the attention of Mr. H. Hardisty, Jr. supercargo, for files of Montevideo papers to the 23d March, and Buenos Ayres papers to the 20th March, both inclusive.

Just before the Galen sailed it was reported that the province of Santa Fe had declared war against Cordova, and that Buenos Ayres would unite with the former in the contest.

The Buenos Ayres "Packet" of the latest date contains a summary of the communication addressed on the 28th February by the government of Cordova, to that of Buenos Ayres, announcing the victory gained by the army of Gen. Paez over that of Quiroga,—a notice of which action was published in the American some days since.—In this communication all the blame, of course, is attributed to the obstinacy of Quiroga and the opposite party.

The communication from the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, in reply to the above, dated on the 16th March, states the efforts which the Government had made to prevent the effusion of blood, and to stop the ruin and desolation which the Republic suffered from intestine dissensions, which had converted its territory into the theatre of incessant war. That it had formed great hopes from the efforts of the mediatory Commissioners, which had so unfortunately been frustrated. That the Government of Buenos Ayres relied with confidence upon the patriotism and philanthropy of the Governor of Cordova; that in contemplating the soil on which he was born, flowing with the blood of brothers and fallen countrymen, most of them companions in arms, and of glory in the war of their political independence, it would prove a new and powerful stimulus at the cost of whatever sacrifice, in order that the victory of the 25th of February, on the fields of Laguna Larga, might be the last of Argentines against Argentines; and the termination of their domestic dissensions.

The French Consul General has addressed a note to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, complaining of the threats and violence which had been directed against the French residents. In consequence of this complaint the Government had issued a decree, directing the police to take strict measures in order to suppress any future proceedings of a similar character.

The Columbian corvette Urica, lying at Montevideo had been formally delivered up to Captain Brown, by order of the Government.

The ministry of Montevideo had been newly modelled, in consequence of Dr. Obes having been appointed to another post, and General Lavellaja resigning, upon the plea of ill health. The new arrangements are, Dr. Jose Ellaure, minister of government and foreign affairs; General Laguna, secretary at war, and Dr. D. Gabriel Antonio Pereyra, minister of finance.

The U. S. sloop of war Vandalia, Captain Gallagher, was at Buenos Ayres on the 19th March.

CONGRESS.

May 12.—Much of the time of the Senate was occupied on the bill making appropriations for building light houses, light boats, beacons, and monuments, placing buoys, and for improving harbors and directing surveys; which was finally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The House was engaged on the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Gorham withdrew his motion to reconsider the second section of Mr. M'Duffie's amendment, relative to the duties on iron, hemp, &c.; and Mr. Doddridge then moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment reducing the duties on salt was agreed to. After much discussion, the question to reconsider was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 102 to 97. The question was then again put on the amendment, which Mr. M'Duffie previously modified, so as to make the first reduction take place in September, 1831, and decided in the negative, Ayes 98, Noes 102.

May 13.—In Senate, Messrs. Holmes and Ruggles presented resolutions calling on the Postmaster General, for certain information relative to his department. The memorial of certain Indians, warriors and head men, who had migrated from the State of New York to Green Bay, was referred to the President of the United States. The joint resolution from the House of Representatives, fixing the time of the adjournment of the two Houses of Congress, was taken up, and after having amended it by striking out the 17th of May, the time designated by the House, and inserting the 31st of the present month, passed it by a vote of 27 yeas. Two important bills were fully discussed, and after having undergone various amendments, were finally rejected. The first was the bill introduced by Mr. Webster, to establish the office of Solicitor of the Treasury. On taking the question, "shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading," it was rejected, yeas 21, nays 24. The second bill was one reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, to reorganize the Navy of the United States; and containing a provision for the creation of three Admirals. On this bill being taken up, the question was on inserting the words, "one Vice, and two Rear Admirals, in lieu of the Admirals stricken out on a former occasion." After a considerable discussion, during which the amendment for the creation of three Admirals was agreed to, yeas 24, nays 20, together with various other amendments; the question was taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and it was rejected. Yeas 23, nays 22. Several bills from the House were read twice and referred.

In the House of Representatives, after the transaction of the early business of the day, the consideration of the bill to amend the Navigation Laws, reported by Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, was resumed, and Mr. Strong continued his remarks in opposition to it, concluding by a motion which he afterwards withdrew to postpone the bill to the 4th of July next. Mr. Cambreleng rose to reply, but the hour expired. Two bills, one reported by Mr. Potter, for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia State Line, during the war of the Revolution, and one for the location of Virginia military land warrants, were postponed respectively until Tuesday next.

The House took up the Import Duties Bill; which was, after a warm but brief discussion, finally passed, upon a division, by yeas and nays, by a vote of 127 to 41. The bill from the Senate for the removal of the Indians to the West of the Mississippi, was subsequently, on motion of Mr. Bell, taken up in a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wickliffe in the Chair, and engaged the attention of the House for the remainder of the sitting. Mr. Bell spoke in support of the measure, until nearly 4 o'clock, when he was compelled, by indisposition, to discontinue his remarks for the present. Mr. Lumpkin was proceeding to address the Committee on the same side; but, on the motion of Mr. Barringer, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.—*Telegraph.*

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Taliafero laid on the table a preamble and resolutions on the subject of a reduction of the duty on Salt, and its final repeal.—The various bills relating to the District of Columbia, which had been ordered for engrossment, were passed.—The bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures, which has occupied the House for some weeks, was read a third time and passed.—Afterwards, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal west of the River Mississippi; when Mr. Bell, the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, opened the debate on this bill. —*Nat. Journal.*

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The American Bible Society has now in operation sixteen steam and twenty hand presses. During the present year it has issued 225,000 Bibles and New Testaments, and the receipts of the year closing on the first inst., were $250,000.

There are now 4586 Bible Societies in Christendom, of which number, 650 are in the United States.

It appears that the number of emigrants expected at Quebec, from Ireland, in the course of the ensuing summer, is fully as great as it was last year, and a Yorkshire gentleman who left England at the close of March, and has returned to Quebec, states that from 6 to 8000 Yorkshiremen are expected to emigrate to Quebec.

The late Lord Kelly had a very red face. 'Pray, my Lord,' said Foote to him one day, 'come look over my garden wall; my cucumbers are very backward.'

Preparing for the worst.—Once on a time it happened that a poor wight married *a shrew*, who led him a pious life; she fell ill, the doctor was called in, and the anxious, affectionate husband inquired of him how his dear spouse was; Galen shook his head, and told him to prepare for the worst. "What," said he, "is she likely to get over it?"

Warlike.—A writer in the Charleston Courier says that Governor Miller, of South Carolina, gave the following toast at the recent dinner of the German Fusiliers at Charleston:—"The right to fight: the only principle in the law of nations worth preserving."

We saw some unbleached cotton a few days since, 3-4 wide, which was bought for 6¼ cents a yard. The same goods, prior to the protection of domestic manufactures, sold for from 22 to 25 cts. —*Balt Chronicle.*

We learn that the American discovery brigs, Seraph and Annawan, under the command of Captains Pendleton and Palmer, left a port in the vicinity of Cape Horn, the middle of January last, all well, and proceeded southward, for Palmer's Land and the South Pacific.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

Land Graduation.—The following is the shape in which Mr. Benton's famous Graduation Bill passed the Senate.

1. All lands subject to entry at private sale since 30th June, 1827, at $1.25, may, after the 30th June next be entered at one dollar the acre.

2. Heads of families, single men over the age of 21 years, and widows, may enter, each, a quarter section of land that has been offered at one dollar the acre, and remains unsold, on the payment of 75 cents the acre, and forthwith settling and cultivating the same for five consecutive years.

3. Pre-emptions granted to settlers on quarter-sections by permits at 75 cents per acre.

4. Fixes the fees to the officers in the execution of the provisions of the act.

5. Closes the Land Offices in the districts in which the public lands shall be sold out and otherwise disposed of under the provisions of the act.

The first trip.—Yesterday the first trip was made on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, as far as Ellicott's Mills. This was made in a car, by several of the Engineers—who state that the flanges of the wheels did not touch the iron rails once in the whole distance. We understand the Company expect to have their arrangements completed for opening a regular communication between this City and Ellicott's Mills, by Monday next.—*Balt. Patriot, May* 13.

Galvanic Excitement.—Of the numerous experiments which have been instituted to verify the analogy between galvanism and the nervous action, those of Weinhold are not the least interesting. He beheaded a cat, and after pulsation and muscular action had completely ceased, he removed the spinal marrow, and filled the spine with an amalgam of quicksilver, zinc, and silver. Immediately the throbbing of the arteries recommenced, and the muscular actions were renewed, which could not be distinguished from those produced by the influence of the spinal marrow; the animal made many leaps, &c. He filled with the same amalgam the scull and spine of another cat, which did not give any sign of life; the animal became, during twenty minutes, in such a state of *vital* tension, that it raised its head, *opened its eyes*, looked steadily, attempted to walk, and endeavored to rise after falling down frequently. During all this time the circulation and pulsation were very active, and continued for a quarter of an hour after the chest and belly were opened. The secretion of the gastric juice was evidently more abundant than formerly, and the animal heat was perfectly re-established.

This world cannot explain its own difficulties without the assistance of another.—*Lacon.*

Messrs. Carey & Lea have just issued an edition of a pamphlet, entitled "Captain Hall in America," by an American. We read this production some weeks ago, with a keen pleasure; the refutation and the retort are gentlemanly, poignant, conclusive, and recommended by abundant and accurate information and warm patriotic spirit, without illiberality or intemperance. The work is ascribed to Richard Biddle, Esq. late of the bar of Pittsburgh, who has been for some time in England.—*National Gazette.*

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be travelled in wagons, 13 miles, to Ellicott's upper mills, in a day or two, at the rate of at least ten miles an hour. Tens of thousands will embrace the opportunity of seeing the noblest work yet attempted in the United States, of travelling 26 miles in 2½ hours, without danger or fatigue, of enjoying the fresh air, and passing through one of the most romantic and beautiful countries that we have—every minute presenting something new to be admired by strangers on the road.

The wagons will start at different hours in the day—and soon, perhaps, hourly. Each wagon (drawn by one horse,) will carry from 25 to 30 persons, with entire convenience. The 13 miles will be divided into two stages, for change of horses, which may be effected in about half a minute, from the excellency of the gearings. The fare will be moderate. These wagons are hung on low springs, and it hardly seems possible that any accident can happen to injure the passengers, unless of their own extreme carelessness. The carriages, we suppose, cannot be upset, and a powerful lever, operating against the wheels, will immediately check the speed of a horse, should any attempt to go forward faster than is desired.—*Niles' Register.*

Levels of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.—Two French officers, employed in measuring France, with a view to a trigonometrical description of that kingdom, took the opportunity of turning their attention to the settlement of the long disputed point, whether the level of the Mediterranean is really, as has been often admitted, lower than that of the Ocean. From the inquiries and calculations of these officers, there resulted a difference of metres 0,88. But the inquiry then suggested itself, whether this difference might be attributed to inevitable errors in their observations; and on the application of a general rule, laid down by M. Fourier for calculating the degree of exactness of any result deduced from a number of observations liable to error, it appears that the alleged difference in the level of the two seas, is much below what would be allowed for errors according to the received rule, and that consequently there is no proof of an actual difference in the level of the two seas.—*Atlas.*

The *Mosaic Portrait of the King*, now exhibiting in Bond street, employed the artist, D. Moglia Romano, four years in completing, and contains 1,160,650 pieces of mosaic stone.—*London paper.*

The Grand Leveller.—At a lecture on Comparative Anatomy, delivered at the Westminster Co-operative Institution, by Mr. Dewhurst, on Friday March 12th, a fine adult skeleton of an individual stated to have belonged to Napoleon's Legion of Honor, and to have fought at the battle of Waterloo, was produced. The person of whom this was the skeleton, although once an officer in the French army, within the last few years, suffered great poverty, and died in the Hotel Dieu at Paris, where his body, not having been claimed by his friends, was dissected as a matter of course, by the pupils of that establishment.

On the 13th March, M. Rene Caillie, the celebrated African traveller, had the honor to present to the King the narrative of his interesting and adventurous *journey to Timbuctoo;* which is dedicated to Charles X. The king entered into conversation with the traveller, and put to him a variety of questions as to the climate, the commerce and civilization of the interior of Africa. If the work of M. Caillie had needed any adventitious aid to bring it into notice, his reception at the Tuileries must have operated as a powerful stimulus on its popularity.—*Paris paper.*

Manitea or Sea Cow.—The existence of this animal in this country is no longer matter of doubt. The bones and skins of several of them have been obtained from the Indians, by the officers of the garrison at Tampa Bay, specimens of which have been shown us by a gentleman recently returned from that place. Those shown us were of the ribs, from one to two inches in diameter, and so nearly resembling ivory, as scarcely to be distinguished from it. The skins are used by the Indians for various purposes, where strength and durability are required. They are found useful in rigging their canoes, building their houses, &c. The officers at the cantonment have made a liberal offer to the Indians, to produce them one entire, either dead or alive.—*Magnolia, (Up. Florida,) April* 24.

Respiration.—By respiration, the oxygen is consumed, leaving the azote, and substituting for itself some carbonic acid gas, which is exhaled from the blood in the lungs, and which we all know to be highly deleterious to life. To breathe fresh and changed air constantly, is not less necessary than sobriety itself. Air becomes unwholesome in a few hours after the windows are shut. Open those of your sleeping rooms whenever you go to work; keep those of your workshops open whenever the weather is not too cold. If you would not bring infection and disease upon yourselves, your wives, your little ones, change the air you breathe—change it by opening your windows several times a day.—*Mr. Richard's Lectures.*

Some of the wheels of the system that works well.—Of 26 boroughs, no one contains more than 25 voters, and in some there is not even a house; yet each of these boroughs returns two members to Parliament. The borough of Horsham 25 voters; Andover, Wilton, Christchurch, Downton, Westbury, Calne, Newport, and Beaumorris, each 24 voters; Banbury 19; Droitwitch and Bewdley 14; Buckingham and Malmesbury 13; Oxford and Hastings 12; Milburn Port 9; New Romney 8; Rye 6; Winchelsea and Marlborough 3; Castle Rising and Gatton 2; and Midhurst and Old Sarum only 1 voter each! This is "the system that works well."—*London paper.*

LAW CASE.

Commonwealth, vs. *Simpson.* } *Habeas Corpus* returnable before the Honorable Edward King, President, and Hugh Ferguson, Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia, May 12th, 1830.

The principal, and only point of importance in this case was—Whether a justice of the peace in the state of Pennsylvania has a right in a criminal case to authorize a private person to execute a warrant?

After argument of counsel, Judge King gave it as the decided opinion of the court—

That a justice of the peace in Pennsylvania, in a criminal case, may direct his warrant for an arrest to any person he pleases, but that he ought to direct it to a constable of the district or township, wherein it is to be executed, unless the urgency of the case should otherwise require it.

Doran for the Commonwealth, W. L. Hirst and Solomon for Defendant.

On motion of T. B. Dallas, Esq. WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, Jr. Esq. was admitted to practise as an Attorney in the several Courts in Allegheny county.

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

May 17. Potomac
19. Courier
19. Odd Fellow
19. O. H. Perry
19. Highlander
20. Ruhamah
20. Sylph

DEPARTED.

May 17. New Jersey
17. Reindeer
17. Ruhamah
18. Lagrango
18. Potomac
19. Planet
19. Courier
20. Delaware
20. Odd Fellow
May 20. *Four Boats in Port.*

Died,

On Wednesday, the 19th inst. JAMES, youngest son of William B. Foster, aged fifteen months.

LOST.

LOST, about the 14th inst. on Fifth or Liberty street, a strand of Black MUSK BEADS. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at this office. May 21.—2t.

☞ $1,000 GREENSBURGH BANK NOTES

WANTED.

UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, on most of the Banks in the United States, bought and sold. Foreign and American Gold bought and sold. Apply at GREER'S Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, May 21.—4t.

FOUND, A Sum of Money in Bank Notes.—The owner can have it again, by calling at this office, proving ownership, and paying the cost of this advertisement. May 21.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The limited Partnership, for the manufacture of Portable Gas, which heretofore existed between George Hutchinson and David Bain, is dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the late firm will be settled by the first undersigned.
GEORGE HUTCHINSON,
DAVID BAIN.
May 21, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.
WEBB CLOSEY.
May 21, 1830.—tf

INFORMATION WANTED.—☞ The gentleman who called at Catharine Service's house, Juniper lane, near Walnut street, respecting land bequeathed to Elizabeth Service, daughter of John Service, deceased, married to Nicholas Fink, printer, would confer a favor by writing a few lines, on the contents of the letter which he read to Catharine Service on or about the 20th of April, 1830, and direct the same to the care of Carey & Lea, booksellers, Philadelphia.
May 21. NICHOLAS FINK.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo.

WOOL! WOOL!

CASH FOR WOOL.—A liberal price, *IN CASH*, will be paid for WOOL of all the different grades, and in any quantity, if clean washed on the sheep's back, and delivered, in good order, at No. 101 Market street, Pittsburgh.
May 7—if6t. GEO. BREED.

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but plentiful and wholesome.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition, including English and French, yearly,		$100
Music,	do	20
Drawing and Painting,	do	10
Embroidery,	do	10
Use of bed and bedding,	do	7
Physician's salary,	do	3

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c.
No charge for washing or mending.
The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.
DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one; two black capes, and two white ones; two black bombazett aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, washbowls, &c.—all at the charge of the parents.
Pittsburgh, April 30, 1830.—w6m.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the 14th inst. an indented apprentice to the House Carpenter business. He is a mulatto boy, between sixteen and seventeen years of age, named BURKLEY ANDERSON. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentice.
MANSFIELD B. MASSON.
N. B.—An Apprentice to the above business is wanted by the subscriber. A boy from the country, about sixteen or seventeen years of age, would be preferred. M. B. MASSON.
May 15, 1830—3*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, on the evening of the 13th inst. supposed in Third, between Wood and Smithfield streets, sundry Bank Notes, amounting to *one hundred and twenty dollars.* Among them were one Twenty and several Five Dollar Bills, on the Bank U. S. and Branches, and the balance were principally of the Richmond and Valley Banks of Virginia.—The above reward will be given to the finder, if the money is left with us, corner of Wood and Third streets, and opposite Griffith's Hotel,
WM. BELL & CO.
May 18.—3t.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day of March, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, *John M'Nevin*, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in the words following, viz:—"The American Accountant, or Merchant and Mechanic's Text Book, containing Lectures on Book-Keeping, wherein the theory and practice of the science are demonstrated in a familiar manner, with a variety of examples and rules, perfectly suited to the accountant, man of business, academies, schools, and young gentlemen desirous of becoming proficients in accounts. By J. M'Nevin, Teacher of the English Language and the Mathematics."—In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to the Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints."
E. J. ROBERTS,
Cl'k of the West. Dist. of Pennsylvania.
March 23, 1830—tf.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

COTTON WEAVERS WANTED.

ABOUT TWENTY GOOD HANDS would get constant employment, by applying to the subscribers, living in Lawrenceville, two miles east of Pittsburgh—who have always on hand a general assortment of Checks, Stripes, Tickings, &c. which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices, for cash or approved acceptances.
JAMES TELFORD & SON.
N. B.—Three or four good HOUSES FOR RENT, in the village of Lawrenceville. Apply to J. T. & S.
April 23, 1830.—w3mo.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,
Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30—w6mo.

B. DONAGHY, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, at No. 4, Fifth street, corner of Fifth and Liberty streets, the house formerly occupied by John Foy, where all who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the first rate style, and on the shortest notice. All work warranted to be done so, or otherwise he will return the full amount of the garment to the purchaser. Latest fashions just received.
April 6, 1830.—w3m

WOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer the following prices for WOOL, well washed on the sheep's back, carefully delivered at their Woollen Factory, Fleecedale, Chartiers Creek, on the Steubenville Road, 4 miles from Pittsburgh.

Full Blood,		40 cents per lb.
3-4	-	31½ "
1-2	-	28 "
1-4	-	26 "
common,		24 "

Two-thirds will be paid in cash, on delivery; and deductions will be made if the wool be not well washed, and free of burs.
A. & J. MURPHY.
May 7.—w3t.

ACADEMY,

FOURTH STREET, NEAR FERRY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that on the first of April next, he intends to open an Academy, in the Room now occupied by Mr. Gurnsey, in Fourth street, near Ferry.

In his Academy will be taught, all the branches of useful knowledge, requisite for Mechanical or Mercantile pursuits, as well as those branches which qualify young gentlemen for College.

The length of time that he has been engaged in the instruction of youth, and the undivided and unremitting attention which he intends to give to the Pupils, will, he trusts, ensure, as he hopes to merit, public patronage.
JOHN WINTER.
March 26.—w3mo.

NEW STORE OF DRY GOODS

45 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

AT this new Dry Goods establishment, the subscribers offer for sale a great variety of seasonable Goods at retail, among which are superior Black Italian Lutestrings; Blue and Jet Black Gros de Naples and Gros de Berlins, Marcilene, Satin, and Nankin Levantines; Black and colored Palmyreen; Green Worsted Barrege; Colored Cotepalys; Brown Batteste, and an elegant assortment of Cambric, Ginghams, Calicoes, and Domestic Goods; Damask Table Cloths; Diapers; 5-4 Irish Sheetings; Linens; Brown and White Drillings; Black Italian Lustrings; Rouen Cassimere; Beaverteen; Blue, White, and Yellow Nankeens; Blue, Black, Mixed, and Olive Brown BROADCLOTHS; with a general supply of Fancy Handkerchiefs, Gloves, and Hosiery, and almost every other article usually found in a Dry Goods Store, and at prices which cannot fail pleasing those who wish to buy good Goods.
S. P. CHURCH & Co.
Pittsburgh, April 23, 1830—w6t.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

THE subscriber, having purchased from Pettigrew & Clayland their Drug establishment, offers for sale, at the store lately occupied by them, a general assortment of DRUGS, &c. warranted of genuine quality. Physicians, merchants, and others, supplied at very reduced prices.
N. TROOST, Druggist,
No. 52 Market, corner of Third street.
Pittsburgh, May 14, 1830—w3t.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the firm of JESSE B. ROGERS & Co. lately doing business at Mount Vernon, Ohio, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The property and effects of said firm are transferred to the undersigned, who, together with Jesse B. Rogers, composed that firm. All debts due to the said firm are to be paid to the undersigned, and all claims against the same will be paid by them.---April 21, 1830. WILLIAM HOGG, JOHN HOGG.

May 14, 1830---3DD.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The limited Partnership, for the manufacture of Portable Gas, which heretofore existed between George Hutchinson and David Bain, is this day dissolved.---May 10, 1830.

GEORGE HUTCHINSON.

May 14, 1830.---3*

NOTICE.—The partnership between George Hutchison and David Bain, for the manufacture of Portable Gas, is not dissolved with my consent. DAVID BAIN.

May 18, 1830.—3t*

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70. between Market & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828---tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander,* (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete---for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830---tf

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.

Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are

Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do. colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do.
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do. Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do. dancing and walking Pumps,
Do. Over Shoes—*not gum elastic,*
Do. coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of a good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829.—wtf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant sapply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

CAPTAIN HALL IN AMERICA.—Just received and for sale by *HOGAN & CO.* corner of Front and Market streets, *Captain Hall in America: By an American.* May 18.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general as sortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829---tf.

ESTATE OF EKIN & LEDLIE.—Public notice is hereby given, that a dividend of Twenty-Seven per centum will be paid, at the counting house of Jno. D. Davis, on or after the 20th inst. on the authenticated claims of all those creditors of Ekin & Ledlie, who executed a release, according to the terms and conditions of the assignment, dated 26th Feb. 1829.

JNO. D. DAVIS,
JNO. S. RIDDLE,
ISAAC LIGHTNER.

May 11.—w3t. *Assignees.*

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER being engaged, nearly every month, in travelling through the Counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Columbiana, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Mansfield, Medina, Stark, and nearly all the Northern Counties of the State of Ohio, will undertake any business of a General Agency nature, committed to his care, with despatch and fidelity. Soliciting orders for merchants or collection of accounts, will form a prominent feature in his business. Inquire of P. Leonard.

JOHN REECE, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞Respectable references can be given.

April 13.—3moT.

BROKEN BANKS.

NOTES of the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh; Elkton Bank of Maryland; Paterson Bank, N. J.; Middle District, N. Y.; Bank of Columbia, Hudson, N. Y.; Greene County Bank, N. Y.; New Hope, Pa.; Washington and Warren, N. Y.; bought by GEO. A COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street

Pittsburgh, May 4.—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

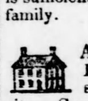
Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.



A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

EXCHANGE.

Canton Bank, *per ct.*	2	Erie, - *per ct.*	1
Steubenville, "	2	Virginia paper, "	1
Pottsville, - "	2	Michigan, $5 & up.	3
Wyoming, - "	2	under - "	5
Chambersburgh, "	1½	Scioto, do. do. "	5

Gold.—Sovereigns, $4 68—Guineas, $4 87 cts. American Eagles, 2 per cent. premium.

GEO. A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. April 23, 1830.

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,

Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, *(refined without blood.)*
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Seran Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,

Corner of Market and Third streets.

April 27, 1830.—tf

DOCTOR JEREMIAH BROOKS has his office in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, and will attend to the various branches of the medical profession.

Pittsburgh, April 20—3mo.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.---tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,* has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF.
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829---tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown. Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16---tf.

THE subscribers have removed to that commodious WARE-HOUSE, No. 46, Wood street, corner of Third street, and are now opening a very choice and extensive assortment of

EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN,

DRY GOODS,

Selected the present month at New York and Philadelphia Auctions, which are offered by *wholesale,* at extremely low prices for *cash* or approved *notes.* Weekly supplies of the latest importations will be received, and possessing the advantage of a resident partner at Philadelphia, they confidently recommend their stock to *Country Merchants,* as being enabled to sell them on the most advantageous terms.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1830.—2m

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

MILITARY GOODS.

A. H. HOGE is now opening an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, such as Brass, Plated, and Steel mounted Swords; Gilt and Plated Epaulets and Wings; Sashes; Plumes and Feathers; Gilt and Plated Lace; Cap Plates, &c. &c. which he offers cheap, at No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. March 19—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

April 3.—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

REMOVAL.

DR. JOHN H. IRWIN has removed to number 39 Second street, just opposite the Post Office. April 27, 1830.—3m

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.

Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Philadelphia manufactured Bench and Moulding PLANES, just received by A. H. HOGE, at his Hardware Store, No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

March 19, 1830—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel &. Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.

March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 30---6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.

February 16—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise,

Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2---tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 9---tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.— Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.

February 12, 1830.---tf

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.

L. & P. PETERSON.

February 12, 1830---tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

March 5.—tf.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.